

Certification-Monads*

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Abstract

This entry provides several monads intended for the development of stand-alone certifiers via code generation from Isabelle/HOL. More specifically, there are three flavors of error monads (the sum type, for the case where all monadic functions are total; an instance of the former, the so called check monad, yielding either success without any further information or an error message; as well as a variant of the sum type that accommodates partial functions by providing an explicit bottom element) and a parser monad built on top. All of these monads are heavily used in the IsaFoR/CeTA project which thus provides many examples of their usage.

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1 Try-Catch and Error-Update Notation for Arbitrary Types

```
theory Error-Syntax
imports
  Main
  HOL-Library.Adhoc-Overloading
begin

consts
  catch :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'c ((try(/ -)/ catch(/ -)) [12, 12] 13)
  update-error :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'd (infixl <+? 61)

syntax
  -replace-error :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixl <? 61)

translations
  m <? e  $\rightarrow$  m <+? ( $\lambda$ -. e)

end
```

2 The Sum Type as Error Monad

```
theory Error-Monad
imports
  HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
  Error-Syntax
begin
```

Make monad syntax (including do-notation) available for the sum type.

```
definition bind :: 'e + 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'e + 'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'e + 'b
where
  bind m f = (case m of Inr x  $\Rightarrow$  f x | Inl e  $\Rightarrow$  Inl e)
```

```
adhoc-overloading
  Monad-Syntax.bind bind
```

```
abbreviation (input) return  $\equiv$  Inr
abbreviation (input) error  $\equiv$  Inl
abbreviation (input) run  $\equiv$  projr
```

2.1 Monad Laws

```
lemma return-bind [simp]:
  (return x  $\gg$  f) = f x
  <proof>
```

```
lemma bind-return [simp]:
```

$(m \gg= \text{return}) = m$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *error-bind* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{error } e \gg= f) = \text{error } e$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bind-assoc* [*simp*]:
fixes $m :: 'a + 'b$
shows $((m \gg= f) \gg= g) = (m \gg= (\lambda x. f x \gg= g))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bind-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:
fixes $m1\ m2 :: 'e + 'a$
and $f1\ f2 :: 'a \Rightarrow 'e + 'b$
assumes $m1 = m2$
and $\bigwedge y. m2 = \text{Inr } y \Rightarrow f1\ y = f2\ y$
shows $(m1 \gg= f1) = (m2 \gg= f2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *catch-error* :: $'e + 'a \Rightarrow ('e \Rightarrow 'f + 'a) \Rightarrow 'f + 'a$
where

catch-def: $\text{catch-error } m\ f = (\text{case } m \text{ of } \text{Inl } e \Rightarrow f\ e \mid \text{Inr } x \Rightarrow \text{Inr } x)$

adhoc-overloading

Error-Syntax.catch catch-error

lemma *catch-splits*:

$P (\text{try } m \text{ catch } f) \longleftrightarrow (\forall e. m = \text{Inl } e \longrightarrow P (f\ e)) \wedge (\forall x. m = \text{Inr } x \longrightarrow P (\text{Inr } x))$
 $P (\text{try } m \text{ catch } f) \longleftrightarrow (\neg ((\exists e. m = \text{Inl } e \wedge \neg P (f\ e)) \vee (\exists x. m = \text{Inr } x \wedge \neg P (\text{Inr } x))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *update-error* :: $'e + 'a \Rightarrow ('e \Rightarrow 'f) \Rightarrow 'f + 'a$
where

update-error $m\ f \equiv \text{try } m \text{ catch } (\lambda x. \text{error } (f\ x))$

adhoc-overloading

Error-Syntax.update-error update-error

lemma *catch-return* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{try } \text{return } x \text{ catch } f) = \text{return } x$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *catch-error* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{try } \text{error } e \text{ catch } f) = f\ e$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *update-error-return* [*simp*]:
 $(m <+? c = \text{return } x) \longleftrightarrow (m = \text{return } x)$

<proof>

definition $isOK\ m \longleftrightarrow (case\ m\ of\ Inl\ e \Rightarrow False \mid Inr\ x \Rightarrow True)$

lemma $isOK-E$ [*elim*]:

assumes $isOK\ m$

obtains x **where** $m = return\ x$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-I$ [*simp, intro*]:

$m = return\ x \Longrightarrow isOK\ m$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-iff$:

$isOK\ m \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. m = return\ x)$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-error$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ (error\ x) = False$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-bind$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ (m \gg= f) \longleftrightarrow isOK\ m \wedge isOK\ (f\ (run\ m))$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-update-error$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ (m <+? f) \longleftrightarrow isOK\ m$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-case-prod$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ (case\ lr\ of\ (l, r) \Rightarrow P\ l\ r) = (case\ lr\ of\ (l, r) \Rightarrow isOK\ (P\ l\ r))$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-case-option$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ (case\ x\ of\ None \Rightarrow P \mid Some\ v \Rightarrow Q\ v) = (case\ x\ of\ None \Rightarrow isOK\ P \mid Some\ v \Rightarrow isOK\ (Q\ v))$

<proof>

lemma $isOK-Let$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ (Let\ s\ f) = isOK\ (f\ s)$

<proof>

lemma $run-bind$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ m \Longrightarrow run\ (m \gg= f) = run\ (f\ (run\ m))$

<proof>

lemma $run-catch$ [*simp*]:

$isOK\ m \Longrightarrow run\ (try\ m\ catch\ f) = run\ m$

<proof>

fun foldM :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'e + 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b list ⇒ 'e + 'a

where

foldM f d [] = return d |
 foldM f d (x # xs) = do { y ← f d x; foldM f y xs }

fun forallM-index-aux :: ('a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'e + unit) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list ⇒ (('a × nat) × 'e) + unit

where

forallM-index-aux P i [] = return () |
 forallM-index-aux P i (x # xs) = do {
 P x i <+? Pair (x, i);
 forallM-index-aux P (Suc i) xs
 }

lemma isOK-forallM-index-aux [simp]:

isOK (forallM-index-aux P n xs) = (∀ i < length xs. isOK (P (xs ! i) (i + n)))
 ⟨proof⟩

definition forallM-index :: ('a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'e + unit) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ (('a × nat) × 'e) + unit

where

forallM-index P xs = forallM-index-aux P 0 xs

lemma isOK-forallM-index [simp]:

isOK (forallM-index P xs) ↔ (∀ i < length xs. isOK (P (xs ! i) i))
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma forallM-index [fundef-cong]:

fixes c :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'e + unit
assumes ∧ x i. x ∈ set xs ⇒ c x i = d x i
shows forallM-index c xs = forallM-index d xs
 ⟨proof⟩

hide-const forallM-index-aux

Check whether f succeeds for all elements of a given list. In case it doesn't, return the first offending element together with the produced error.

fun forallM :: ('a ⇒ 'e + unit) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('a * 'e) + unit

where

forallM f [] = return () |
 forallM f (x # xs) = f x <+? Pair x ≫ forallM f xs

lemma forallM-fundef-cong [fundef-cong]:

assumes xs = ys ∧ x. x ∈ set ys ⇒ f x = g x
shows forallM f xs = forallM g ys
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma isOK-forallM [simp]:

isOk (*forallM f xs*) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \text{isOk } (f x)$)
 <proof>

Check whether *f* succeeds for at least one element of a given list. In case it doesn't, return the list of produced errors.

fun *existsM* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'e + unit) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'e list + unit
where

existsM f [] = error [] |
existsM f (x # xs) = (try f x catch ($\lambda e. \text{existsM } f \text{ } xs <+? \text{ } \text{Cons } e$))

lemma *existsM-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:

assumes *xs = ys*
and $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } ys \implies f x = g x$
shows *existsM f xs = existsM g ys*
 <proof>

lemma *isOk-existsM* [*simp*]:

isOk (*existsM f xs*) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \text{isOk } (f x)$)
 <proof>

lemma *isOk-if-return* [*simp*]:

isOk (if *b* then return *x* else *m*) $\longleftrightarrow b \vee \text{isOk } m$
isOk (if *b* then *m* else return *x*) $\longleftrightarrow \neg b \vee \text{isOk } m$
 <proof>

lemma *isOk-if-error* [*simp*]:

isOk (if *b* then error *e* else *m*) $\longleftrightarrow \neg b \wedge \text{isOk } m$
isOk (if *b* then *m* else error *e*) $\longleftrightarrow b \wedge \text{isOk } m$
 <proof>

lemma *isOk-if*:

isOk (if *b* then *x* else *y*) $\longleftrightarrow b \wedge \text{isOk } x \vee \neg b \wedge \text{isOk } y$
 <proof>

fun *sequence* :: ('e + 'a) list \Rightarrow 'e + 'a list

where

sequence [] = Inr [] |
sequence (m # ms) = do {
 x \leftarrow m;
 xs \leftarrow *sequence* ms;
 return (x # xs)
 }

2.2 Monadic Map for Error Monad

fun *mapM* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'e + 'b) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'e + 'b list

where

mapM f [] = return [] |
mapM f (x#xs) = do {

```

    y ← f x;
    ys ← mapM f xs;
    Inr (y # ys)
  }

```

lemma *mapM-error*:

```

(∃ e. mapM f xs = error e) ↔ (∃ x ∈ set xs. ∃ e. f x = error e)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *mapM-return*:

```

assumes mapM f xs = return ys
shows ys = map (run ∘ f) xs ∧ (∀ x ∈ set xs. ∀ e. f x ≠ error e)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *mapM-return-idx*:

```

assumes *: mapM f xs = Inr ys and i < length xs
shows ∃ y. f (xs ! i) = Inr y ∧ ys ! i = y
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *mapM-cong [fundef-cong]*:

```

assumes xs = ys and ∧ x. x ∈ set ys ⇒ f x = g x
shows mapM f xs = mapM g ys
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *bindE [elim]*:

```

assumes (p ≫ f) = return x
obtains y where p = return y and f y = return x
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *then-return-eq [simp]*:

```

(p ≫ q) = return f ↔ isOK p ∧ q = return f
⟨proof⟩

```

fun *choice* :: ('e + 'a) list ⇒ 'e list + 'a

where

```

choice [] = error [] |
choice (x # xs) = (try x catch (λe. choice xs <+? Cons e))

```

declare *choice.simps [simp del]*

lemma *isOK-mapM*:

```

assumes isOK (mapM f xs)
shows (∀ x. x ∈ set xs → isOK (f x)) ∧ run (mapM f xs) = map (λx. run (f
x)) xs
⟨proof⟩

```

fun *firstM*

where

```

firstM f [] = error []

```

| $\text{firstM } f \ (x \# \ xs) = (\text{try } f \ x \gg \text{return } x \text{ catch } (\lambda e. \text{firstM } f \ xs \ <+? \ \text{Cons } e))$

lemma *firstM*:
 $\text{isOK } (\text{firstM } f \ xs) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \text{isOK } (f \ x))$
<proof>

lemma *firstM-return*:
assumes $\text{firstM } f \ xs = \text{return } y$
shows $\text{isOK } (f \ y) \wedge y \in \text{set } xs$
<proof>

end

3 A Special Error Monad for Certification with Informative Error Messages

theory *Check-Monad*
imports *Error-Monad*
begin

A check is either successful or fails with some error.

type-synonym
 $'e \ \text{check} = 'e + \text{unit}$

abbreviation $\text{succeed} :: 'e \ \text{check}$
where
 $\text{succeed} \equiv \text{return } ()$

definition $\text{check} :: \text{bool} \Rightarrow 'e \Rightarrow 'e \ \text{check}$
where
 $\text{check } b \ e = (\text{if } b \ \text{then } \text{succeed} \ \text{else } \text{error } e)$

lemma *isOK-check [simp]*:
 $\text{isOK } (\text{check } b \ e) = b$ <proof>

lemma *isOK-check-catch [simp]*:
 $\text{isOK } (\text{try } \text{check } b \ e \ \text{catch } f) \longleftrightarrow b \vee \text{isOK } (f \ e)$
<proof>

definition $\text{check-return} :: 'a \ \text{check} \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a + 'b$
where
 $\text{check-return } \text{chk } \text{res} = (\text{chk} \gg \text{return } \text{res})$

lemma *check-return [simp]*:
 $\text{check-return } \text{chk } \text{res} = \text{return } \text{res}' \longleftrightarrow \text{isOK } \text{chk} \wedge \text{res}' = \text{res}$
<proof>

lemma [code-unfold]:

$check\text{-}return\ chk\ res = (case\ chk\ of\ Inr\ - \Rightarrow\ Inr\ res\ | \ Inl\ e \Rightarrow\ Inl\ e)$
(proof)

abbreviation $check\text{-}allm :: ('a \Rightarrow 'e\ check) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'e\ check$

where

$check\text{-}allm\ f\ xs \equiv forallM\ f\ xs\ <+?\ snd$

abbreviation $check\text{-}exm :: ('a \Rightarrow 'e\ check) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow ('e\ list \Rightarrow 'e) \Rightarrow 'e\ check$

where

$check\text{-}exm\ f\ xs\ fld \equiv existsM\ f\ xs\ <+?\ fld$

lemma $isOK\text{-}check\text{-}allm$:

$isOK\ (check\text{-}allm\ f\ xs) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in set\ xs.\ isOK\ (f\ x))$
(proof)

abbreviation $check\text{-}allm\text{-}index :: ('a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'e\ check) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'e\ check$

where

$check\text{-}allm\text{-}index\ f\ xs \equiv forallM\text{-}index\ f\ xs\ <+?\ snd$

abbreviation $check\text{-}all :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ check$

where

$check\text{-}all\ f\ xs \equiv check\text{-}allm\ (\lambda x.\ if\ f\ x\ then\ succeed\ else\ error\ x)\ xs$

abbreviation $check\text{-}all\text{-}index :: ('a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow ('a \times nat)\ check$

where

$check\text{-}all\text{-}index\ f\ xs \equiv check\text{-}allm\text{-}index\ (\lambda x\ i.\ if\ f\ x\ i\ then\ succeed\ else\ error\ (x,\ i))\ xs$

lemma $isOK\text{-}check\text{-}all\text{-}index$ [simp]:

$isOK\ (check\text{-}all\text{-}index\ f\ xs) \longleftrightarrow (\forall i < length\ xs.\ f\ (xs\ !\ i)\ i)$
(proof)

The following version allows to modify the index during the check.

definition

$check\text{-}allm\text{-}gen\text{-}index ::$

$('a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'e\ check) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'e\ check$

where

$check\text{-}allm\text{-}gen\text{-}index\ g\ f\ n\ xs = snd\ (foldl\ (\lambda(i,\ m)\ x.\ (g\ x\ i,\ m \gg f\ x\ i))\ (n,\ succeed)\ xs)$

lemma $foldl\text{-}error$:

$snd\ (foldl\ (\lambda(i,\ m)\ x.\ (g\ x\ i,\ m \gg f\ x\ i))\ (n,\ error\ e)\ xs) = error\ e$
(proof)

lemma $isOK\text{-}check\text{-}allm\text{-}gen\text{-}index$ [simp]:

assumes $isOK\ (check\text{-}allm\text{-}gen\text{-}index\ g\ f\ n\ xs)$

shows $\forall x \in set\ xs.\ \exists i.\ isOK\ (f\ x\ i)$

(proof)

lemma *check-allm-gen-index* [*fundef-cong*]:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'e \text{ check}$
assumes $\bigwedge x n. x \in \text{set } xs \implies g \ x \ n = g' \ x \ n$
and $\bigwedge x n. x \in \text{set } xs \implies f \ x \ n = f' \ x \ n$
shows $\text{check-allm-gen-index } g \ f \ n \ xs = \text{check-allm-gen-index } g' \ f' \ n \ xs$
<proof>

definition *check-subseteq* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ check}$
where
 $\text{check-subseteq } xs \ ys = \text{check-all } (\lambda x. x \in \text{set } ys) \ xs$

lemma *isOK-check-subseteq* [*simp*]:
 $\text{isOK } (\text{check-subseteq } xs \ ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ys$
<proof>

definition *check-same-set* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ check}$
where
 $\text{check-same-set } xs \ ys = (\text{check-subseteq } xs \ ys \gg \text{check-subseteq } ys \ xs)$

lemma *isOK-check-same-set* [*simp*]:
 $\text{isOK } (\text{check-same-set } xs \ ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{set } xs = \text{set } ys$
<proof>

definition *check-disjoint* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ check}$
where
 $\text{check-disjoint } xs \ ys = \text{check-all } (\lambda x. x \notin \text{set } ys) \ xs$

lemma *isOK-check-disjoint* [*simp*]:
 $\text{isOK } (\text{check-disjoint } xs \ ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$
<proof>

definition *check-all-combinations* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ check}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ check}$
where
 $\text{check-all-combinations } c \ xs = \text{check-allm } (\lambda x. \text{check-allm } (c \ x) \ xs) \ xs$

lemma *isOK-check-all-combinations* [*simp*]:
 $\text{isOK } (\text{check-all-combinations } c \ xs) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } xs. \text{isOK } (c \ x \ y))$
<proof>

fun *check-pairwise* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ check}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ check}$
where
 $\text{check-pairwise } c \ [] = \text{succeed } |$
 $\text{check-pairwise } c \ (x \ \# \ xs) = (\text{check-allm } (c \ x) \ xs \gg \text{check-pairwise } c \ xs)$

lemma *pairwise-aux*:
 $(\forall j < \text{length } (x \ \# \ xs). \forall i < j. P ((x \ \# \ xs) ! i) ((x \ \# \ xs) ! j))$
 $= ((\forall j < \text{length } xs. P \ x \ (xs \ ! \ j)) \wedge (\forall j < \text{length } xs. \forall i < j. P (xs \ ! \ i) (xs \ ! \ j)))$
 $(\text{is } ?C = (?A \wedge ?B))$

<proof>

lemma *isOK-check-pairwise* [*simp*]:

$isOK (check\text{-}pairwise\ c\ xs) \longleftrightarrow (\forall j < length\ xs. \forall i < j. isOK (c\ (xs\ !\ i)\ (xs\ !\ j)))$

<proof>

abbreviation *check-exists* :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('a list) check

where

$check\text{-}exists\ f\ xs \equiv check\text{-}exm\ (\lambda x. if\ f\ x\ then\ succeed\ else\ error\ [x])\ xs\ concat$

lemma *isOK-choice* [*simp*]:

$isOK (choice\ []) \longleftrightarrow False$

$isOK (choice\ (x\ \#\ xs)) \longleftrightarrow isOK\ x \vee isOK (choice\ xs)$

<proof>

fun *or-ok* :: 'a check ⇒ 'a check ⇒ 'a check **where**

$or\text{-}ok\ (Inl\ a)\ b = b\ |$

$or\text{-}ok\ (Inr\ a)\ b = Inr\ a$

lemma *or-is-or*: $isOK (or\text{-}ok\ a\ b) = isOK\ a \vee isOK\ b$ *<proof>*

end

4 A Sum Type with Bottom Element

theory *Strict-Sum*

imports

HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax

Error-Syntax

Partial-Function-MR.Partial-Function-MR

begin

datatype (*dead* 'e, 'a) *sum-bot* (**infixr** $+_{\perp}$ 10) = *Bottom* | *Left* 'e | *Right* 'a **for**
map: *sum-bot-map*

4.1 Setup for Partial Functions

abbreviation *sum-bot-ord* :: 'e $+_{\perp}$ 'a ⇒ 'e $+_{\perp}$ 'a ⇒ bool

where

$sum\text{-}bot\text{-}ord \equiv flat\text{-}ord\ Bottom$

interpretation *sum-bot*:

partial-function-definitions sum-bot-ord flat-lub Bottom

<proof>

<ML>

4.2 Monad Setup

fun *bind* :: 'e +_⊥ 'a ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('e +_⊥ 'b)) ⇒ 'e +_⊥ 'b

where

bind Bottom f = *Bottom* |
bind (Left e) f = *Left e* |
bind (Right x) f = *f x*

lemma *bind-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:

assumes *xs* = *ys* **and** $\bigwedge x. ys = \text{Right } x \implies f x = g x$

shows *bind xs f* = *bind ys g*

<proof>

abbreviation *mono-sum-bot* :: (('a ⇒ ('e +_⊥ 'b)) ⇒ 'f +_⊥ 'c) ⇒ *bool*

where

mono-sum-bot ≡ *monotone (fun-ord sum-bot-ord) sum-bot-ord*

lemma *bind-mono* [*partial-function-mono*]:

assumes *mf*: *mono-sum-bot B* **and** *mg*: $\bigwedge y. \text{mono-sum-bot } (\lambda f. C y f)$

shows *mono-sum-bot* ($\lambda f. \text{bind } (B f) (\lambda y. C y f)$)

<proof>

adhoc-overloading

Monad-Syntax.bind bind

hide-const (**open**) *bind*

fun *catch-error* :: 'e +_⊥ 'a ⇒ ('e ⇒ ('f +_⊥ 'a)) ⇒ 'f +_⊥ 'a

where

catch-error Bottom f = *Bottom* |
catch-error (Left a) f = *f a* |
catch-error (Right a) f = *Right a*

adhoc-overloading

Error-Syntax.catch catch-error

lemma *catch-mono* [*partial-function-mono*]:

assumes *mf*: *mono-sum-bot B* **and** *mg*: $\bigwedge y. \text{mono-sum-bot } (\lambda f. C y f)$

shows *mono-sum-bot* ($\lambda f. \text{try } (B f) \text{ catch } (\lambda y. C y f)$)

<proof>

definition *error* :: 'e ⇒ 'e +_⊥ 'a

where

[*simp*]: *error x* = *Left x*

definition *return* :: 'a ⇒ 'e +_⊥ 'a

where

[*simp*]: *return x* = *Right x*

fun *map-sum-bot* :: ('a ⇒ ('e +_⊥ 'b)) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'e +_⊥ 'b list
where
map-sum-bot f [] = return [] |
map-sum-bot f (x#xs) = do {
 y ← f x;
 ys ← *map-sum-bot* f xs;
 return (y # ys)
}

lemma *map-sum-bot-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:
assumes xs = ys **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } ys \implies f x = g x$
shows *map-sum-bot* f xs = *map-sum-bot* g ys
⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *sum-bot-const-mono* =
sum-bot.const-mono [*of fun-ord sum-bot-ord*]

lemma *map-sum-bot-mono* [*partial-function-mono*]:
fixes C :: 'a ⇒ ('b ⇒ ('e +_⊥ 'c)) ⇒ 'e +_⊥ 'd
assumes $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set } B \implies \text{mono-sum-bot } (C y)$
shows *mono-sum-bot* ($\lambda f. \text{map-sum-bot } (\lambda y. C y f) B$)
⟨*proof*⟩

abbreviation *update-error* :: 'e +_⊥ 'a ⇒ ('e ⇒ 'f) ⇒ 'f +_⊥ 'a
where
update-error r f ≡ *try* r *catch* ($\lambda e. \text{error } (f e)$)

adhoc-overloading
Error-Syntax.update-error update-error

fun *sumbot* :: 'e + 'a ⇒ 'e +_⊥ 'a
where
sumbot (Inl x) = Left x |
sumbot (Inr x) = Right x

code-datatype *sumbot*

lemma [*code*]:
bind (*sumbot* a) f = (case a of Inl b ⇒ *sumbot* (Inl b) | Inr a ⇒ f a)
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code*]:
(*try* (*sumbot* a) *catch* f) = (case a of Inl b ⇒ f b | Inr a ⇒ *sumbot* (Inr a))
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code*]: *Right* x = *sumbot* (Inr x) ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [*code*]: *Left* x = *sumbot* (Inl x) ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma [code]: *return* $x = \text{sumbot } (\text{Inr } x)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma [code]: *error* $x = \text{sumbot } (\text{Inl } x)$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma [code]:
case-sum-bot $f g h (\text{sumbot } p) = \text{case-sum } g h p$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.3 Connection to *Partial-Function-MR*. *Partial-Function-MR*

lemma *sum-bot-map-mono* [partial-function-mono]:
assumes *mf*: *mono-sum-bot* B
shows *mono-sum-bot* $(\lambda f. \text{sum-bot-map } h (B f))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

$\langle \text{ML} \rangle$

end

5 Monadic Parser Combinators

theory *Parser-Monad*

imports

Error-Monad

Show.Show

begin

abbreviation (*input*) *tab* $\equiv \text{CHR } 0x09$

abbreviation (*input*) *carriage-return* $\equiv \text{CHR } 0x0D$

abbreviation (*input*) *wspace* $\equiv [\text{CHR } " ", \text{CHR } "\boxed{\leftarrow} ", \text{tab}, \text{carriage-return}]$

definition *trim* $:: \text{string} \Rightarrow \text{string}$

where *trim* $= \text{dropWhile } (\lambda c. c \in \text{set } \text{wspace})$

lemma *trim*:

$\exists w. s = w @ \text{trim } s$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

A parser takes a list of tokens and returns either an error message or a result together with the remaining tokens.

type-synonym

$(t, 'a) \text{ gen-parser} = t \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{string} + ('a \times t \text{ list})$

type-synonym

$'a \text{ parser} = (\text{char}, 'a) \text{ gen-parser}$

5.1 Monad-Setup for Parsers

definition *return* :: 'a ⇒ ('t, 'a) gen-parser

where

return x = (λts. *Error-Monad.return* (x, ts))

definition *error* :: string ⇒ ('t, 'a) gen-parser

where

error e = (λ-. *Error-Monad.error* e)

definition *bind* :: ('t, 'a) gen-parser ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('t, 'b) gen-parser) ⇒ ('t, 'b) gen-parser

where

bind m f ts = do {
 (x, ts') ← m ts;
 f x ts'
}

adhoc-overloading

Monad-Syntax.bind bind

lemma *bind-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:

fixes m1 :: ('t, 'a) gen-parser

assumes m1 ts2 = m2 ts2

and ∧ y ts. m2 ts2 = *Inr* (y, ts) ⇒ f1 y ts = f2 y ts

and ts1 = ts2

shows ((m1 ≫ f1) ts1) = ((m2 ≫ f2) ts2)

<proof>

definition *update-tokens* :: ('t list ⇒ 't list) ⇒ ('t, 't list) gen-parser

where

update-tokens f ts = *Error-Monad.return* (ts, f ts)

definition *get-tokens* :: ('t, 't list) gen-parser

where

get-tokens = *update-tokens* (λx. x)

definition *set-tokens* :: 't list ⇒ ('t, unit) gen-parser

where

[*code-unfold*]: *set-tokens* ts = *update-tokens* (λ-. ts) ≫ *return* ()

definition *err-expecting* :: string ⇒ ('t::show, 'a) gen-parser

where

err-expecting msg ts = *Error-Monad.error*

("expecting " @ msg @ ", but found: " @ shows-quote (shows (take 30 ts)) [])

fun *eof* :: ('t :: show, unit) gen-parser

where

eof [] = *Error-Monad.return* ((), []) |

eof ts = *err-expecting* "end of input" ts

fun *exactly-aux* :: *string* ⇒ *string* ⇒ *string* ⇒ *string parser*

where

exactly-aux *s* *i* (*x* # *xs*) (*y* # *ys*) =
 (if *x* = *y* then *exactly-aux* *s* *i* *xs* *ys*
 else *err-expecting* ("" @ *s* @ "") *i*) |
exactly-aux *s* *i* [] *xs* = *Error-Monad.return* (*s*, *trim* *xs*) |
exactly-aux *s* *i* (*x* # *xs*) [] = *err-expecting* ("" @ *s* @ "") *i*

fun *oneof-aux* :: *string list* ⇒ *string list* ⇒ *string parser*

where

oneof-aux *allowed* (*x* # *xs*) *ts* =
 (if *map* *snd* (*zip* *x* *ts*) = *x* then *Error-Monad.return* (*x*, *trim* (*List.drop* (*length*
x) *ts*))
 else *oneof-aux* *allowed* *xs* *ts*) |
oneof-aux *allowed* [] *ts* = *err-expecting* ("one of " @ *shows-list* *allowed* []) *ts*

definition *is-parser* :: '*a* *parser* ⇒ *bool* **where**

is-parser *p* ⇔ (∀ *s* *r* *x*. *p* *s* = *Inr* (*x*, *r*) ⇒ *length* *s* ≥ *length* *r*)

lemma *is-parserI* [*intro*]:

assumes ∧ *s* *r* *x*. *p* *s* = *Inr* (*x*, *r*) ⇒ *length* *s* ≥ *length* *r*
shows *is-parser* *p*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-parserE* [*elim*]:

assumes *is-parser* *p*
and (∧ *s* *r* *x*. *p* *s* = *Inr* (*x*, *r*) ⇒ *length* *s* ≥ *length* *r*) ⇒ *P*
shows *P*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-parser-length*:

assumes *is-parser* *p* **and** *p* *s* = *Inr* (*x*, *r*)
shows *length* *s* ≥ *length* *r*
⟨*proof*⟩

A *consuming parser* (*cparser* for short) consumes at least one token of input.

definition *is-cparser* :: '*a* *parser* ⇒ *bool*

where

is-cparser *p* ⇔ (∀ *s* *r* *x*. *p* *s* = *Inr* (*x*, *r*) ⇒ *length* *s* > *length* *r*)

lemma *is-cparserI* [*intro*]:

assumes ∧ *s* *r* *x*. *p* *s* = *Inr* (*x*, *r*) ⇒ *length* *s* > *length* *r*
shows *is-cparser* *p*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *is-cparserE* [*elim*]:

assumes *is-cparser* *p*
and (∧ *s* *r* *x*. *p* *s* = *Inr* (*x*, *r*) ⇒ *length* *s* > *length* *r*) ⇒ *P*

shows P
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-cparser-length*:
assumes *is-cparser* p **and** $p\ s = \text{Inr}\ (x, r)$
shows $\text{length}\ s > \text{length}\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-parser-bind* [*intro*, *simp*]:
assumes p : *is-parser* p **and** q : $\bigwedge x. \text{is-parser}\ (q\ x)$
shows *is-parser* $(p \ggg q)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *oneof* :: *string list* \Rightarrow *string parser*
where
 $\text{oneof}\ xs = \text{oneof-aux}\ xs\ xs$

lemma *oneof-result*:
assumes $\text{oneof}\ xs\ s = \text{Inr}\ (y, r)$
shows $\exists w. s = y\ @\ w\ @\ r \wedge y \in \text{set}\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *exactly* :: *string* \Rightarrow *string parser*
where
 $\text{exactly}\ s\ x = \text{exactly-aux}\ s\ x\ s\ x$

lemma *exactly-result*:
assumes $\text{exactly}\ x\ s = \text{Inr}\ (y, r)$
shows $\exists w. s = x\ @\ w\ @\ r \wedge y = x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

hide-const *oneof-aux exactly-aux*

lemma *oneof-length*:
assumes $\text{oneof}\ xs\ s = \text{Inr}\ (y, r)$
shows $\text{length}\ s \geq \text{length}\ y + \text{length}\ r \wedge y \in \text{set}\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-parser-oneof* [*intro*]:
is-parser $(\text{oneof}\ ts)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *is-cparser-oneof* [*intro*, *simp*]:
assumes $\forall x \in \text{set}\ ts. \text{length}\ x \geq 1$
shows *is-cparser* $(\text{oneof}\ ts)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *exactly-length*:
assumes $\text{exactly}\ x\ s = \text{Inr}\ (y, r)$

shows $length\ s \geq length\ x + length\ r$
<proof>

lemma *is-parser-exactly* [intro]:
is-parser (exactly xs)
<proof>

lemma *is-cparser-exactly* [intro]:
assumes $length\ xs \geq 1$
shows *is-cparser (exactly xs)*
<proof>

fun *many* :: $(char \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (char\ list)\ parser$
where
many P (t # ts) =
 (if P t then do {
 (rs, ts') ← many P ts;
 Error-Monad.return (t # rs, ts')
 } else Error-Monad.return ([], t # ts)) |
many P [] = Error-Monad.return ([], [])

lemma *is-parser-many* [intro]:
is-parser (many P)
<proof>

definition *manyof* :: $char\ list \Rightarrow (char\ list)\ parser$
where
 [*code-unfold*]: *manyof cs = many ($\lambda c. c \in set\ cs$)*

lemma *is-parser-manyof* [intro]:
is-parser (manyof cs)
<proof>

definition *spaces* :: *unit parser*
where
 [*code-unfold*]: *spaces = manyof wspace \gg return ()*

lemma *is-parser-return* [intro]:
is-parser (return x)
<proof>

lemma *is-parser-error* [intro]:
is-parser (error x)
<proof>

lemma *is-parser-If* [intro!]:
assumes *is-parser p* **and** *is-parser q*
shows *is-parser (if b then p else q)*
<proof>

```

lemma is-parser-Let [intro!]:
  assumes is-parser (f y)
  shows is-parser (let x = y in f x)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-parser-spaces [intro]:
  is-parser spaces
  ⟨proof⟩

fun scan-upto :: string ⇒ string parser
where
  scan-upto end (t # ts) =
    (if map snd (zip end (t # ts)) = end then do {
      Error-Monad.return (end, List.drop (length end) (t # ts))
    } else do {
      (res, ts') ← scan-upto end ts;
      Error-Monad.return (t # res, ts')
    } |
  scan-upto end [] = Error-Monad.error ("did not find end-marker" @ shows-quote
(shows end) [])

lemma scan-upto-length:
  assumes scan-upto end s = Inr (y, r)
  shows length s ≥ length end + length r
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-parser-scan-upto [intro]:
  is-parser (scan-upto end)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is-cparser-scan-upto [intro]:
  is-cparser (scan-upto (e # end))
  ⟨proof⟩

end

```

6 More material on parsing

```

theory Misc
  imports Main
begin

```

```

definition span :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list × 'a list
  where [simp]: span P xs = (takeWhile P xs, dropWhile P xs)

```

```

lemma span-code [code]:
  span P [] = ([], [])
  span P (x # xs) =

```

(if $P x$ then let $(ys, zs) = \text{span } P xs$ in $(x \# ys, zs)$ else $([], x \# xs)$)
<proof>

definition *splitter* :: *char list* \Rightarrow *string* \Rightarrow *string* \times *string*

where

[code-unfold]: *splitter cs s* = *span* ($\lambda c. c \in \text{set } cs$) *s*

end